

Kitchin Blocks Work on War Revenue Bill

Leader, Angered by Senate Changes, Fights to Restore House Provisions

Political Row Said To Be at the Bottom

His Attitude Described as "A Shame and Disgrace" by Committeeman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Information coming to-day from members of the conference committee on the long delayed revenue bill disclosed that Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, angered over Senate changes in the measure and prompted by political ambition, is fighting for restoration of House provisions and causing further delay in enactment of the important legislation.

Members of the committee have declared that Kitchin is insisting upon a determination influence in final shaping of the measure; that, because of his ire over the manner in which the Senate Finance Committee tore the bill to shreds, he has almost disrupted the conference committee by his demands for substitution to his original tax suggestions; and that his attitude generally is causing the committee time and trouble while the country waits for action.

While the policy of the conference committee in the crisis is not to disclose details of the deliberations as the work progresses, rumblings of Kitchin's attitude have leaked out, and members declared to-day that his belligerence is prompted by his ambition to enter the United States Senate, where Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, stands in his way.

One member of the committee to-night described the majority leader's attitude as "a shame and a disgrace." He has put stumbling blocks in the way of nearly every compromise suggestion made by other members of the committee, it was declared.

When the Treasury Department first sent the Ways and Means Committee of the House suggestions for the pending bill Representative Kitchin caused the selection of a subcommittee of five members, including himself, to write the measure. The bill was somewhat revised in the full Ways and Means Committee, after which Kitchin openly advised the House to "shut its eyes and pass the bill." This the House did, having had less than a week to consider it from the time it was first made public.

Senate Bill Superior

It was well known in the House at the time the Senate passed the bill that a great majority of the members of the House regarded the Senate bill as superior to the House bill. If a vote of the House could have been taken, leaders assert, nine-tenths of the members would have voted for the Senate bill in preference to the House bill. Yet despite this known sentiment Representative Kitchin went into the conference with the determination to get as many House proposals back into the bill as possible.

The "leak" feature of the conference is causing some of the conferees much worry and others an equal amount of amusement. Resolutions pledging secrecy, solemnly adopted at the outset of the conference, have been strengthened so that any conferee who gives out information regarding the deliberations now is subject to exclusion from further conferences.

Refusal of Senate conferees to approve finally the tentative agreement to accept a limited zone system on second class rates developed a situation that still was causing heated debate at adjournment to-night. The House members demand a general zone system, in accordance with the wishes of Secretary McAdoo and other Administration leaders, while the Senate conferees insist that there shall be no increase of more than a quarter of a cent a pound in the present one cent rate.

Far From Encouraging

The excess profits section received little consideration during the day, and that was far from encouraging. An expert, called before the committee at the request of Senate leaders, assailed both the Senate and House proposals as unworkable in their present form and suggested material changes in them.



In time, officers are going to compare notes.

They're going to sum up the "wear and tear," and see whose uniform gave the most service.

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even before an attempt was made to reach a compromise.

Suggested changes included creation of a board of adjusters to see that fair play is given all persons and corporations, and the authorization of payments of the tax on an installment plan.

President Gets Right To Halt Imports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The conferees on the Administration trading with the enemy bill, which recently passed both the House and the Senate, reached complete agreement, with acceptance of virtually all important Senate amendments to-day, including those authorizing the President to put an embargo on imports, giving him broad power over all foreign insurance companies and placing the entire administration of the bill within his hands. Amendments were added to definitely limit operation of the bill to term of the war.

There is a provision in the bill for an administration of seized enemy property and one authorizing the use of prices to be fixed of articles manufactured from enemy patents.

Conferees Agree On War Credits Bill

Measure Will Be Put Through Congress Finally To-morrow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—After making only a few minor changes, the Senate and House conferees agreed to-day to the \$11,538,000,000 war credits bill, and the adoption of the conference report by the Senate to-morrow and by the House Friday is the programme.

The provision for expense allowance of one-fifth of 1 per cent for the bonds and war savings certificates, as originally recommended by Secretary McAdoo, and one-tenth of 1 per cent for the Treasury certificates of indebtedness was adopted by the conferees. La Follette's amendment fixing the rate of interest on the war savings certificates at 4 per cent was stricken out. The House provision giving the Secretary of the Treasury full authority to determine the rate, was substituted.

The bill authorizes \$7,538,000,000 of new convertible 4 per cent bonds, subject to income surtaxes and war excess profits taxes. Of these, \$4,000,000,000 are for new loans to the Allies, the remainder to convert the 3½ per cent Liberty Loan and to refund miscellaneous bond issues.

Issuance of \$2,000,000,000 war savings certificates and the same amount of short term Treasury certificates of indebtedness also was provided.

Right Man for Right Place New Draft Aim

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—There is now being made under the direction of the adjutant general a comprehensive occupational and educational census of the men of the National Army.

The object is to carry the selective service law to its logical conclusion and to increase the efficiency of the army by putting the right men in the right place.

With this in view, a personnel organization has been established in each of the sixteen cantonments. The previous occupation, education and preference for service of every man are recorded on individual cards, which are then filed and analyzed at the divisional personnel office in each cantonment. An analysis as to the entire 687,000 men of the first increment can readily be made from these records.

In this work the War Department is having the assistance of a body of civilian experts, organized under the name "Committee on Classification of Personnel in the Army," and including a number of professional employment managers loaned to the government by large industrial and business concerns. The data collected will be used within the divisional organizations to assist division commanders in making the best possible assignment of their men.

Refusal of Senate conferees to approve finally the tentative agreement to accept a limited zone system on second class rates developed a situation that still was causing heated debate at adjournment to-night. The House members demand a general zone system, in accordance with the wishes of Secretary McAdoo and other Administration leaders, while the Senate conferees insist that there shall be no increase of more than a quarter of a cent a pound in the present one cent rate.

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Price of Copper To Be Fixed by U.S. Within Few Days

Wilson and War Industries Board Confer on Production Cost

Pooling Plan Favored

Trial of Putting All Industries Under New System To Be Deferred

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—President Wilson to-day held a conference with the War Industries Board, during which the results of the board's investigation into the cost of copper production and a price for copper were discussed.

The whole price fixing question confronting the government was considered, and there is said to be a growing feeling on the part of officials charged with the conduct of the war that the pooling system is the most practical way of putting the industries of the country under forced draft to keep army, navy and civil establishments running at high speed.

While plans for attempting it with regard to steel production are said to be under serious consideration, it is not probable that the pooling arrangement will be tried at this time with coal or copper until the present scheme of the Coal Administration has received a thorough test and a plan to fix a definite price for copper also has been tried out.

Copper Price To Be Fixed Soon

It is expected that a price for copper will be fixed within a few days.

It is known that the copper trade expects the price fixed by the government to be around 22 cents a pound, which is said to be satisfactory to the producers. The price, it is understood, will be subject to change in the event that cost of production increases or decreases.

Soon after the United States entered the war Bernard M. Haruch negotiated with the leading copper producers an agreement under which they were to furnish 50,000,000 pounds of copper to the War and Navy departments, as wanted, at 16 cents a pound. At that time the market price of copper was more than double that figure.

Bituminous prices and the wages paid in bituminous mines will be discussed at a conference here next week between representatives of the operators and miners of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana and Dr. Harry Garfield, National Coal Administrator.

The mine workers are demanding increased wages, and the operators are demanding that the government price of \$2 a ton at the mines be increased that they may meet the demands of the men.

Apart from the complaint of many operators that the price fixed by the government is too low, the shortage of cars is declared to be causing a steady decrease in total production.

Statements received by the Coal Administration from Indiana declare that certain mines were operated only two days last week because it was impossible to find transportation facilities for the output even for short deliveries. The falling off in bituminous output is reflected in the coal statistics of the government. Car shortage is declared to be the principal cause. In connection with this there is the threat of

Newspapers Renew Fight on Special Tax on Publishers

City Association Denies Increase of Profits From World Struggle

Two Dissent From Plea

The Tribune and Brooklyn Eagle Vote Against Resolution on Proposed Levy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Whether China shall send a war mission to the United States, following the example of other nations associated with America in the war, depends upon the wishes of the State Department. Dr. Kow, Chinese Minister, conferred briefly with Secretary of State Lansing, but neither would discuss to-day the subject of the interview.

It was learned authoritatively, however, that China is desirous of cooperating with the United States in the war in every possible way, even to the point of furnishing as many men as may be required, in this respect China being superior to any other country at war. To train and transport an army, involving a cost of only a third of the expense attached to the creation of military forces in other countries, is beyond China's financial power, and for that reason she would depend upon either the United States or Japan for monetary assistance.

It was considered likely to-day that a Chinese mission would visit America soon after the departure of the Japanese mission, and that the question of finance would be one of the principal subjects to be considered. In addition, China would desire American aid in freeing herself of some of the restrictions imposed upon her in past decades by the imperial policies of most of the European countries.

Red Cross to Feed Captive Americans

Supplies Will Be Sent to German Prison Camps Through Switzerland

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The American Red Cross, in cooperation with the British Central Prisoners of War Committee, has perfected arrangements to properly feed Americans imprisoned in Germany. The supplies will be shipped through Switzerland and the packages will be received in person by Americans in the prison camps.

Three food kits, containing ten pounds of nourishing foods, will be sent to each prisoner every two weeks. The contents of these packages have been worked out on a scientific basis, so that the men will have enough to eat without using the food rations given by the German government.

The food kit menu will contain rice, sugar, dried beef, pork and beans, peanut butter, soda crackers, evaporated milk, coffee, salt and pepper, milk chocolate, delicatessen strawberries, jam, nut margarine, dried figs and two packages of cigarette tobacco and papers.

First Junior Red Cross Formed Under New Plan

The first Red Cross Junior organization to be formed under the plan recently worked out by Dr. H. N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College, has been completed by public schools of Plainfield and North Plainfield, N. J., in cooperation with the Red Cross Chapter. This announcement was made yesterday by Mrs. Anna Hedges Talbot, director of the Atlantic Division Junior Department of the Red Cross.

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Navy and Ship Board Discuss Fleet Control

Confer on Organization of Crews for Government's Merchant Vessels

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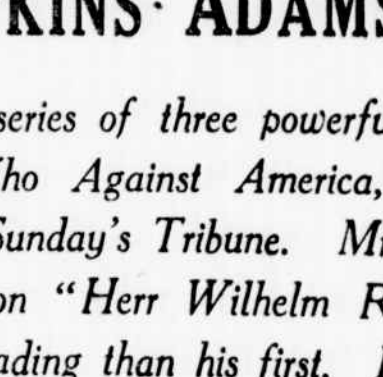
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Board's recruiting service, and navy officers were called into conference to-day by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board.

The navy claims it has the better organization or obtaining seamen and officers and for forming crews under good discipline.



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Sunday Tribune

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